

September 28, 2006

Mr. Charles Terreni Chief Clerk/Administrator Public Service Commission of South Carolina P. O. Drawer 11649 Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Re:

Docket No. 2005-387-E

Direct Testimony of B. Mitchell Williams

Dear Mr. Terreni:

Enclosed for filing please find the Direct Testimony of Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.'s witness B. Mitchell Williams in the above-referenced docket.

THIS DOCUMENT IS AN EXACT DUPLICATE, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE FORM OF THE SIGNATURE, OF THE E-FILED COPY SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS ELECTRONIC FILING INSTRUCTIONS.

Very truly yours,

/s/

Len S. Anthony Deputy General Counsel – Regulatory Affairs

LSA:mhm

Enclosure

BEFORE

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

DOCKET NO. 2005-387-E

SEPTEMBER 28, 2006

	Staff t Imple 1254	E: Petition of the Office of Regulatory to Establish Dockets to Consider menting the Requirements of Section (Interconnection) of the Energy Policy f 2005 DIRECT TESTIMONY OF B. MITCHELL WILLIAMS ON BEHALF OF CAROLINA POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY D/B/A PROGRESS ENERGY CAROLINAS, INC.
1	Q.	Mr. Williams, please state your full name, business address and position of
2		employment.
3	A.	My name is B. Mitchell Williams and my business address is 410 South Wilmington
4		Street, Raleigh, North Carolina. I am Manager-Regulatory Affairs at Progress Energy
5		Service Company, LLC.
6	Q.	Mr. Williams, please summarize briefly your educational background and
7		experience.
7	Α.	experience. I graduated from North Carolina State University with a B.S. Degree in Agricultural
	Α.	
8	Α.	I graduated from North Carolina State University with a B.S. Degree in Agricultural
8	Α.	I graduated from North Carolina State University with a B.S. Degree in Agricultural Engineering in 1969. From 1969 to 1973 I was employed as an engineer in transmission
8 9 10	Α.	I graduated from North Carolina State University with a B.S. Degree in Agricultural Engineering in 1969. From 1969 to 1973 I was employed as an engineer in transmission and distribution engineering with Virginia Electric & Power Company. In 1973 I joined
8 9 10 11	A.	I graduated from North Carolina State University with a B.S. Degree in Agricultural Engineering in 1969. From 1969 to 1973 I was employed as an engineer in transmission and distribution engineering with Virginia Electric & Power Company. In 1973 I joined Carolina Power & Light Company and have since held a variety of positions in customer

programs. I have held various leadership and management roles in regulatory affairs since 1996, currently serving as Manager of Regulatory Affairs. I have served on numerous industry groups and committees related to marketing, demand-side management, rates and regulatory affairs at the Edison Electric Institute and the Southeastern Electric Exchange I served on the GreenPower Advisory Committee that lead to the development of the NC GreenPower program and currently serve on the NC GreenPower Board of Directors. I am also a member of the Energy Advisory Committee for the South Carolina Energy Office. I co-chaired the development of the Model Interconnection Standard which was adopted in North Carolina and have participated in collaborative discussions with the other parties to this docket which resulted in the Utilities and ORS' joint petition for Commission approval of the Model Interconnection Standard.

13 Q. What is the purpose of your testimony in this proceeding?

A. The purpose of my testimony is to support the Model Interconnection Standard that was jointly filed on June 5, 2006 in this docket by Carolina Power & Light Company d/b/a Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc. ("PEC"); Duke Power Company LLC d/b/a Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC ("Duke Energy Carolinas"); and South Carolina Electric & Gas Company ("SCE&G"), to which I shall refer collectively as "the Utilities"; and by the South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff ("ORS").

Q. Will you please provide an overview of that Model Interconnection Standard?

21 A. The Utilities and ORS jointly propose the Model Interconnection Standard, which 22 consists of the Interconnection Standard, Interconnection Application, Interconnection 23 Agreement, and related criteria applicable to providing small customer-owned generators

in South Carolina who desire to interconnect and operate their generators in parallel with the Utilities' distribution systems, with uniform, simplified, standard interconnection criteria and procedures for making interconnections. The Interconnection Standard, Interconnection Application, and Interconnection Agreement address the requirements set forth in Section 1254 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and are based on Standard 1547 for Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE). Equipment manufacturers recognize the utility industry's adoption of the IEEE standard and therefore manufacture equipment that complies with the standard. PEC considers this Model Interconnection Standard to be the appropriate means to address interconnection of most small generation (100 kW or less) with the electric distribution systems in South Carolina which are under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

Q. How does the Model Interconnection Standard proposed by the Utilities and ORS in this docket compare to the interconnection standards in use in North Carolina?

The Model Interconnection Standard jointly filed by the Utilities and ORS in this docket is identical to the North Carolina version except for references to the specific state. These documents were developed collaboratively in North Carolina in 2004 by PEC, Duke Energy Carolinas, Dominion North Carolina Power, the North Carolina Sustainable Energy Association, and the North Carolina Solar Center. The Model Interconnection Standard was filed jointly by the above utilities and was approved by the North Carolina Utilities Commission on July 6, 2005 (in Docket No. E-100, Sub 101), and is presently in use in North Carolina. Commission approval of these model interconnection criteria

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would thus result in a unified, consistent, standardized set of interconnection criteria for safety and reliability that would be used throughout the two Carolinas.

3 Q. Please discuss applicability of the Model Interconnection Standard.

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The proposed Model Interconnection Standard would apply to parallel interconnection of single phase small generation systems rated at 20 kW or less for residential customers and 100 kW or less for nonresidential customers. The Interconnection Standard would not apply to momentary parallel systems used for the exclusive purpose of closed transition of loads, generators connected to electrical utility network systems, or generators connected to electrical utility transmission systems. Also, generators failing to meet the requirements of the Model Interconnection Standard may still be considered for interconnection after more detailed review specific to the proposed application and generator. The Model Interconnection Standard will not apply to the interconnection of generators intending to sell all or any portion of their generation to any entity other than the utility to which it is directly connected. If at any point in the future a Customer wishes to sell its generation output to a third party, the interconnection standards promulgated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") would apply. These documents do not address the contract for purchasing power produced by these generators.

Q. Please describe how the utilities would process applications for interconnection of small generators.

21 A. The process begins when a customer submits a completed Interconnection Application 22 form to the utility, thereby giving notice that he/she intends to install and operate an 23 interconnected generating facility pursuant to the Interconnection Standard and requests

permission to interconnect. The data included in the Application is used to evaluate the technical feasibility of the interconnection and to develop the Interconnection Agreement. After receipt of the completed application form and application fee, the utility will complete the impact screen process within 30 days, absent extenuating circumstances. Assuming the requested interconnection meets the interconnection standards, within ten days of the acceptance of the application and successful completion of the impact screens specified in the Interconnection Standard, an Interconnection Agreement would be sent to the customer for execution. The Interconnection Agreement is a separate agreement from any electric service agreement or cogeneration or small power producer agreement since interconnection can involve situations where: 1) the customer desires to operate only in parallel with the electrical utility with no excess sales to the utility; 2) operate in parallel with both purchase and sale of excess generation to the utility; or 3) sell the entire output of the generation to the utility without any purchase requirements at that point of interconnection. The purpose of the Interconnection Agreement is to establish the terms and conditions of the interconnection of the small generator to the utility's distribution system.

Q. Would you please address the need for the application fee that is included in the Model Interconnection Standard?

The utilities under the jurisdiction of the Commission are required to provide customers with a safe, reliable source of electricity. To accomplish this responsibility, the utility systems must be designed with properly sized protective devices and equipment. Whenever a customer generator is added to the system it may require the installation or upgrading of equipment beyond existing plans and/or planned utility upgrades, not only

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at the premises where the generator is installed, but also at other locations on the utility's system in order to maintain a safe and reliable utility system. It is these costs caused by the installation of a customer generator that should be borne by the generator owner and not shifted to other customers. Other customers should not bear these additional costs solely for the benefit of a customer who elects to install his own generator. Thus the proposed application fees for Interconnection for Small Generation (which are identical to those approved in North Carolina by the North Carolina Utilities Commission) are reasonable and appropriate.

Q. Are you aware of any opposition to the Model Interconnection Standard jointly filed by the Utilities and ORS?

No. The Commission's Notice of Filing (January 24, 2006) invited any interested party to file a Petition to Intervene, but PEC, Duke Energy Carolinas, and SCE&G were the only parties who filed to intervene. The Commission also invited persons who wished to testify and present evidence at any public hearing on this matter, or who wished to be notified of any such hearing but did not wish to present testimony or be a party of record to so notify the Docketing Department of the Commission by February 24, 2006. The Commission received no such notification from any party by, or subsequent to, that deadline. The only comments filed in this docket other than by the Utilities and ORS, were filed by Plug Power, Inc. ("PPI"), on May 19, 2006, and preceded the filing of the petition for approval of the "model" small generator interconnection standards on June 5, 2006. Although PPI's comments advocate that small generator interconnection should not be subject to any "fees" or "additional insurance", Plug Power, Inc. has neither intervened nor filed testimony regarding the proposed standards.

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- 1 Q. Is it the Utilities' position, then, that the Commission should adopt the Model
- 2 Interconnection Standard as jointly filed by the Utilities and ORS?
- 3 A. Yes it is.
- 4 Q. Does this conclude your direct testimony?
- 5 A. Yes.

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